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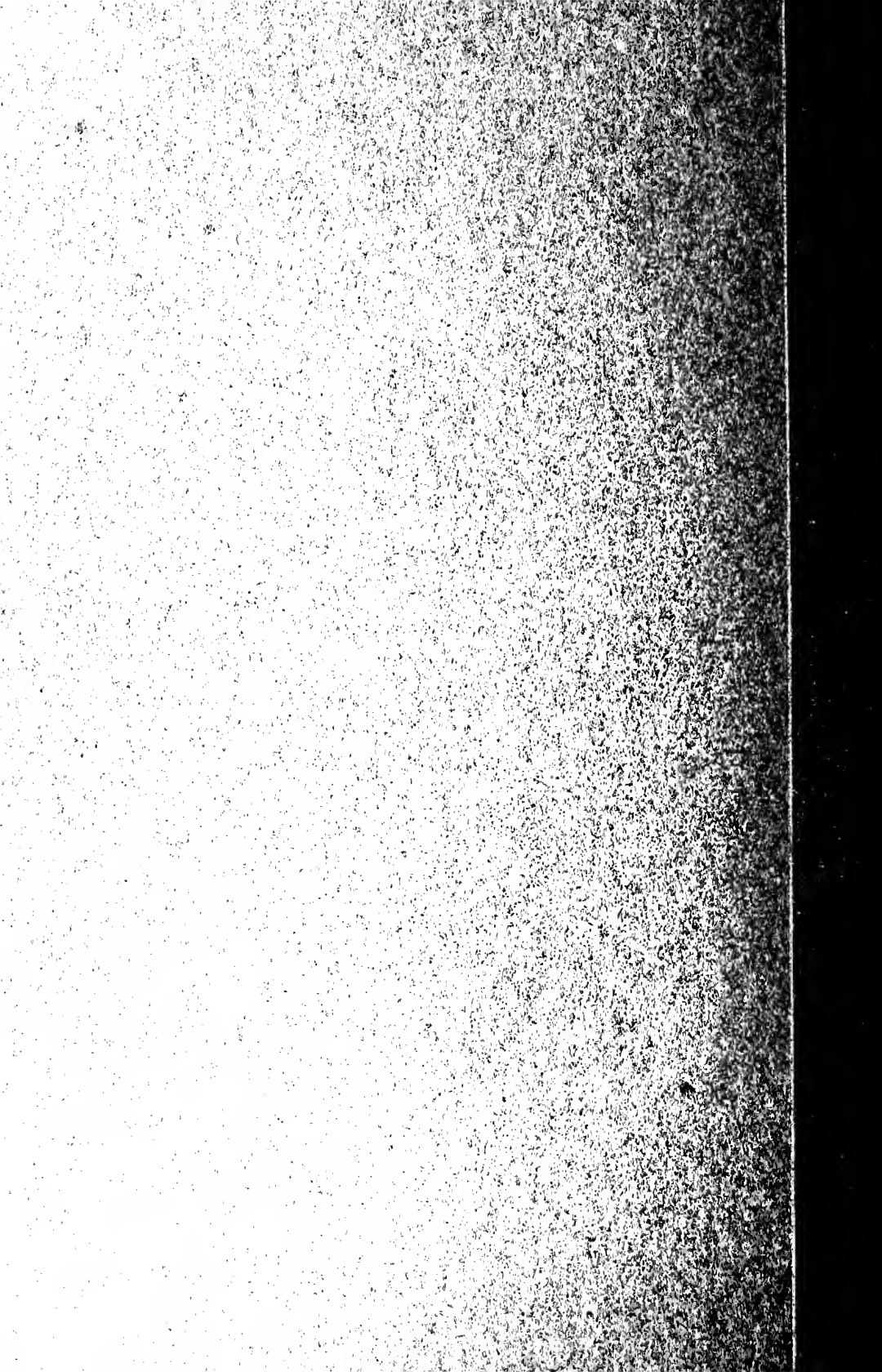
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Historical Outlines.

BY

W. E. PRIEST.

PHILADELPHIA:
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1893.

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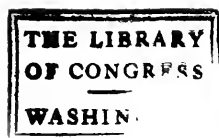
W. E. ^{d.w.m.} PRIEST.

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W. E. Priest

I.

INTRODUCTORY LESSON.

DEFINITION OF HISTORY.

History is the story of the life of humanity.

If the account deal mainly with public events, such as the doings of kings, wars between nations, and the contentions between political parties, it is *Political History*; if, however, the recital concern itself chiefly with the real inner life of the people, with the progress of art, science, literature, religion, and the general growth of civilization, then it becomes a *History of Civilization*. True history combines these two.

DIVISIONS OF HISTORY.

History is usually divided into three periods—Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern.

Ancient history begins with the earliest nations of which we can gain any certain knowledge, and extends to the fall of the Roman Empire, in 476 A.D.

Mediæval History extends from the fall of Rome to the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492.

Modern History begins with the discovery of America and comes down to the present time.

AGE OF THE HUMAN RACE.

We do not know when man first came upon the earth. It was formerly thought that the world had been inhabited for about six thousand years, but we now know that man has been on the earth for an infinitely longer period than that.

FIRST PEOPLE OF EUROPE.

From human bones, rude implements of stone, and other curious remains we know that Europe was inhabited thousands of years ago by a wild people, supposed to have been of the Yellow Race, who, in intelligence, particularly the earlier of them, were not far elevated above the animal creation. The descendants of the last of them may still possibly exist in the modern Esquimaux.

Like the Esquimaux, they were fond of carving. A great deal has been learned of their way of living from their rude etchings, which, in connection with their other relics, have been found in the caves and river deposits of Western Europe. These carvings, roughly sketched upon antlers or bones and, even, stone, represent reindeer, mammoths, horses, cave bears, pike, seals and hunting scenes.

Their food consisted of fish and the flesh of animals, which, when not eaten raw, was cooked by placing it upon hot stones, or by roasting it before a blazing fire, the fire having been obtained by rubbing together pieces of wood or bits of flint.

They made their clothes from the furs and skins of animals rudely sewn together. Even long fur gloves were worn, and necklaces of shells and of bear's and lion's teeth.

Their most striking remains, however, are the great mounds of shells on the shores of the Baltic, known as Kitchen Middens. These mounds are five or ten feet high, and in length as much, sometimes, as a thousand feet, by one or two hundred feet in breadth. They are the refuse heaps of shell-fish, upon which these prehistoric people largely lived, the mounds being similar to those left by the Indians along the coasts of our own country.

THE IBERIANS.

These first people of Europe were succeeded by a small-featured, darkly-complexioned people, who are known as Iberians. They, too, were of the Yellow Race, and are thought to have been in Europe at least as early as 3000 B. C. To these Iberians belonged the famed Lake Dwellers of Switzerland, who were a people of considerable intelligence and skill.

Like the race that had preceded them, they were of the Stone Age, using only implements of stone, which, however, by the Iberians, were finely formed. They built rude huts of logs and rough planks which they obtained by splitting the logs of trees with wedges. Of domestic animals they had the dog and the goat. They raised wheat and flax, apples, pears and plums. From the flax they spun and made linen garments, which were worn in addition to those made of fur. Earthenware vessels were made and sometimes roughly ornamented. Canoes were also in use.

The Basques, who, to-day, occupy a secluded region in the Pyrenees, are probably of almost pure Iberian descent.

RACES OF MANKIND.

Distinctions in form, color and physiognomy divide mankind into three great races, known as the Black, Yellow and White Races.

The Black Race is also known as the Ethiopian, or Negro; the Yellow as the Turanian, or Mongolian; the White as the Caucasian.

These three races are not, however, distinctly marked off from each other, but shade one into the other by insensible gradations. In almost any American city may be seen all the variations from the pure white Caucasian to the

jet-black negro; yet the characteristics of each race are very persistent, and there has been no perceptible change within historic times. The paintings upon the oldest Egyptian monuments, erected five or six thousand years ago, reveal unchanged the almond eyes of the Mongolian, the regular features of the Caucasian, and the thick lips of the Ethiopian.

The White Race is, in every way, the most perfect and advanced, and is the only race which has played any great part in history, if we except a few Turanian nations.

THE BLACK RACE.

The Black Race includes the negroes of Africa, the Papuans of New Guinea, and the Blacks of Australia. This race is composed, therefore, of two great divisions, the Negroid and the Australoid.

THE YELLOW RACE.

The Yellow Race includes the Chinese, Japanese, and other kindred peoples of Eastern Asia; the Malays, who inhabit southeastern Asia and many of the Pacific islands: the Mongols, Tartars, and other nomads of Northern and Central Asia; the Turks, the Hungarians, the Finns, the Lapps, and the ancient Iberians of Europe; the Esquimaux and the American Indians. Although some of the Yellow, or Turanian peoples, as for instance the Chinese and Hungarians, have made considerable progress in civilization, still, as a rule, they have made but little advance in the arts and in general culture, perhaps through lack of favoring circumstances. Even their languages seem stunted in their growth. They are called agglutinative, because they are made up merely of monosyllables or of these "stuck together," as it were.

Peoples of the Yellow Race in the remotest times spread themselves not only, as we have seen, over Europe, but also over almost all Asia and North and South America. They seem to have been the first-comers to almost every new part of the world.

THE WHITE RACE.

The White Race is divided into three great families of nations. They are the Hamitic Family, the Semitic Family, and the Aryan Family. These families owe their origin respectively to Noah's three sons—Ham, Shem, and Japheth.

The Hamitic Family.

To the Hamitic Family belonged the Egyptians, one of the very oldest of the nations of antiquity, the Libyans and the Ethiopians.

The Semitic Family.

To the Semitic Family belong the ancient Hebrews as well as the modern Jews; the Arabs; the Canaanites, of whom we read in the Bible, and the ancient Chaldeans, Assyrians, Babylonians, and Phenicians.

The Aryan Family.

The Aryan Family is divided into five branches :

The first, the *Indo-Iranic Branch*, takes in the Hindoos and the ancient Medes and Persians, two important old-time nations.

The *Græco-Italic Branch* included the Greeks and Romans, whose history will mainly occupy our study during the year.

The *Celtic Branch* was made up of the Gauls or Celts, who are represented to-day by the Irish, the Welsh, the Scotch Highlanders, and the Bretons of Brittany in France.

The *Teutonic Branch* was composed of the Goths, or German tribes. Their modern descendants are the Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, High and Low Germans, the English and their descendants in America.

The *Slavonic Branch* includes the Russians, Poles, and others.

OUTLINE OF THE RACES.

BLACK RACE	{	Negroes of Africa. Papuan of New Guinea. Blacks of Australia.																								
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II.

OUR ARYAN ANCESTORS AND THEIR MIGRATIONS.

About 3000 B. C., the Egyptians, in the valley of the Nile, and the Chaldeans, in the southern part of the valley of the Euphrates, were already very old and highly civilized nations, with strong governments and great cities, filled with temples and monuments.

Europe, however, was still as wild as is, at present, the interior of Africa; inhabited by the Iberians and the last of the wild people who had preceded them.

The Aryan family of the white race was not yet divided into its five branches, but all were living together in Asia, in a beautiful country east of the Caspian Sea, which we shall call the Aryan Homestead.

Just now, a feeling of great unrest seemed to take possession of the Aryans. They began to emigrate.

The first body of them, who left the old home, moved south. For many hundreds of years afterward, these remained unseparated, having the same customs and the same worship; but a religious dispute, finally, arose which caused them to divide into two bands. One, going east, reached the Indo country and became the ancestors of the modern Hindoos. The other, turning to the west, spread themselves over the Plateau of Iran, a plateau partly included in modern Persia. They became the ancestors of the Medes and Persians. The peoples of this first migration make what we call the **INDO-IRANIC BRANCH**.

Some time after the first emigration had taken place, another branch started out. It went around the southern end of the Caspian Sea, and, after hundreds of years, found itself on the western coast of Asia Minor. From here, a portion found their way across the sea, from island to island or by way of the Hellespont, to Greece, where they became the progenitors of the Greeks. The rest, also, crossed into Europe, but moved further to the west, and occupied Italy, where they became the Romans of after times. This is the **GRAECO-ITALIC BRANCH**.

Long after this the **CELTIC BRANCH** left the Aryan home. It took a route different from that of either of the preceding, and, passing north of the Caspian, leisurely, during the centuries that followed, made its way across the

plains of what is now Russia until it came into modern Germany and France, either destroying or mingling with the Turanian Iberians, whom they found already living there.

The Celts were not, however, destined to forever enjoy their new lands in quiet, for in course of time their kinsfolks, the GERMANS, also decided to go West. Leaving the Aryan country, they slowly journeyed along the route that the Celts had taken before them. When, at last, they reached the Celts in Central Europe, so many ages had passed, that they seem to have forgotten that they had ever belonged to the same family, for the Germans, pressing in on the first settlers, obliged them to flee to the westernmost edges of Europe, where we find them still. Some of the German tribes—the Angles, Saxons, and others—finally invaded England itself, settled it and remained there: so that the English are descendants of the Germans.

This invasion of England took place about five hundred years after the birth of Christ. Much of our English language is thus derived from that of the Germans. It is curious to note how the names of their gods still linger in our names for the days of the week. Woden was the All-father, corresponding to Zeus of the Greeks and Jupiter of the Romans, from whom we have Woden's day, or Wednesday. Thor, the Thunderer, was the god of air and storm and rain. From him we have Thor's day, or Thursday. Freya, the fruitful goddess of peace and joy, gives us Freya-day, or Friday. Tieu was the dark god, to meet whom was death. From him we have Tieu's day, or Tuesday. Soetere, an obscure deity, gives us Soetere-day or Saturday. Eostere was the goddess of the dawn and of the spring. She lends her name to the Christian festival of the Resurrection, Easter. Wyrd was the death goddess, whose memory lingers in the word weird.

The Aryan stock was not yet exhausted, for still another branch followed the Germans. They were the SLAVS, who make the modern Russians and Poles.

These different branches of Aryans coming into Europe, found the Mongolian Iberians before them, with whom they, everywhere, mingled to a greater or less degree. For this reason most of the modern European and American nations are descended partly from the Iberians and partly from the old Aryans. The Iberians were small and dark. The Aryans were fair in complexion and large in stature. In Greece, in Southern Italy, in Spain and Southern France, where the small, brunette Iberians were most numerous, as compared with the great, blonde Aryan invaders, the people are, still, mainly small in stature and dark in complexion. In Russia, in Norway and Sweden, where there were very few Iberians, the people still show the purity of their Aryan descent, in their fair complexion and large stature; while in Northern Italy, in Northern France, in Germany, in the British Isles, and in America, the Iberian and Aryan statures and complexions are intermingled in endless variety.

We must keep in mind, that these different migrations did not all take place at the same time or within a short period. They were made slowly, and, all together, must have extended over a space of at least two thousand years. Each branch wandered, in a haphazard way, wherever it could find its route

most easily, settling down and living for years, perhaps centuries, in one place before moving farther. They drove before them their flocks, carried with them all their possessions, and planted and raised their crops for food as they went. They had, when they started, no definite end in view, and the place of final settlement was always determined by arising circumstances.

We must not think, either, of these migrations as having ceased, even at the present time; for the Aryan nations of Europe are still pressing to the west and filling all America; and here they are once more merging into one great family, something as they were before any of them had left the old Aryan homestead east of the Caspian Sea.

That the Aryan peoples had, in the beginning, this common origin, we have come to know from the careful comparative study of the root-forms of their languages as well as of their early myths and legends, revealing the fact of a striking similarity. Thus, Jack the Giant-Killer, of the Germans, wearing his "seven leagued boots," is the same as the Greek Hermes and his winged sandals. While, again, the story of William Tell, of the northern nations, with his unerring aim, is but another version of the classic Apollo, stringing his "twanging bow." Still more strange is it that some of the nursery tales, familiar to the Hindoo children, are merely different renderings of those we were accustomed to hear in our own childhood.

Taking single words—of which those for *father*, *mother* and *brother* are good examples—we find them occurring, with but little change of form, in several of the Aryan tongues.

From this fascinating comparative study of myths and language we have been able to infer much with reference to the prehistoric culture and mode of life of the Aryans. We know that they personified and worshiped the Sun, the Dawn, Fire, the Winds and the Clouds, reverencing the all-embracing sky as the Heaven-Father.

They were herdsmen and, sometimes, farmers; their wealth being reckoned in cattle, with the smaller domestic animals for small change; it being they who first introduced the horse and the sheep into Europe. They kept bees, and, regretful to say, made an intoxicating drink from fermented honey. They cut their wheat with a sickle and had mills for grinding the grain into flour. For transporting their harvests they used rude wagons, fitted with wheels and axle-trees. The Aryan women could both sew and spin; garments being woven out of sheep's wool. Leather was tanned and shoes of the same were worn.

They built rough houses, and on the water were skillful in the management of their canoes and skiffs. They were warriors and knew something of the elements of astronomy and mathematics.

Socially they had reached the stage where the family is the unit of society, the father being the priest and absolute lord of his house. Tenderness existed in the family relations, for the children received names expressive of endearment. The families, united, formed village communities, ruled by a chief or patriarch, who was assisted by a council of elders.

"In these customs and beliefs of the early Aryans, we discover the germs

of many of the institutions of the classical Greeks and Romans and of the nations of modern Europe. Thus, in the council of elders around the village patriarch, we have the beginnings of the senates of Greece and Rome, and the national parliaments of later times.

“Just as the teachings of the parental roof mould the life and character of the children that go out from under its discipline, so have the influences of that early Aryan home shaped the habits, institutions, and character of those peoples and families that, as its children, went out from it to establish new homes in widely different parts of the world.”

III.

EGYPTIAN HISTORY.

ANTIQUITY OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY.

As to when Egyptian History began, there is no means of certainly knowing, although it is to be hoped that future discoveries among the tombs and monuments of Egypt may yet reveal this fact more definitely. A leading historian places Menes, the first great king, 5700 years before Christ. Another thinks his date is about 2700 B. C. A number of others place him at different dates, ranging between these two extremes. So far as the inscriptions on the ancient monuments prove anything, they are in favor of the older dates. We shall have, therefore, to regard the time of Menes' reign, or that of the beginning of Egyptian History, as uncertain.

After Menes, in the long history that followed, there succeeded each other, in Egypt, three great empires and thirty-one different dynasties or lines of kings. We can scarcely imagine how long must have been the space of time required for so much history to transpire.

MENES.

He, it seems, founded the city of Memphis at the head of the Delta, the first capital of Egypt. To secure it from the inundations of the Nile, he built around it vast embankments of earth and other engineering works. In doing this, it is thought that he actually changed the original course of the Nile. He was the first to bring together into one large state all the petty kingdoms that had previously existed in the Delta, forming what is known as the Old Empire, which lasted, under many different kings, for at least a thousand years.

THE PYRAMID KINGS, ABOUT 2700 B. C.

Of the Old Empire, the first kings of note after Menes were the Pyramid Kings, whose dynasty was the Fourth. They reigned, most likely, about 2700 B. C. They receive this name from the fact that they built the largest of the pyramids. Of them, Cheops was the builder of the Great Pyramid. This is certain, for his name has been found upon some of the stones—painted on them by his workmen.

The Pyramid Kings were cruel oppressors of their people. Thousands of men were forced to labor in building these enormous piles of stone merely

to satisfy the proud ambition of the ruling Pharaoh. When he died, his body was placed within; the passage-way which led to the sepulcher was closed by sliding granite portcullises and every trace of the opening so skillfully covered that it was impossible to tell where the entrance was. According to Herodotus, Cheops employed on the Great Pyramid one hundred thousand men for twenty years.

On account of their oppression, so hateful to the people was the memory of these kings that even two thousand years afterward, when Herodotus visited the country, the Egyptians did not like to speak the names of the builders of the two largest pyramids. The statues of Khafra, the builder of the second pyramid, have been discovered, broken into small pieces, at the bottom of a well in a temple near the Sphinx, into which, it is conjectured, they were thrown by the enraged people, perhaps long after his death.

QUEEN NITOCRIS.

Among the dynasties, following the Pyramid Kings is the Sixth in which lived the partly mythical Queen Nitocris, the original Cinderella.

Pepi was another great ruler of this dynasty.

THE TWELFTH DYNASTY, ABOUT 2300 B. C.

Under the Twelfth Dynasty, which ruled about 2300 B. C., we find that Memphis has ceased to be the capital, and that Thebes, farther up the valley, is now the reigning city. The Twelfth Dynasty is therefore a line of Theban kings.

Particularly interesting monuments, made in the time of these kings, are the rock-hewn sepulchers of Beni Hassan. From the sculptures and paintings on the walls of these tombs we learn that the Egyptians were, at this time, acquainted with the manufacture of linen, glass, cabinet work, gold ornaments, and many other things which indicate art and refinement. The paintings also reveal the customs and employments of the age. We might call these rock-chambers picture books of the life of the times.

Several of the monarchs of this dynasty bore the name Usertasen; various others that of Amenemhat. They seem to have been good rulers as well as very powerful kings, taking a real interest in the welfare of the people they governed. Under them the empire of the Pharaohs was extended far up the Nile valley to beyond the second cataract.

The style of their architecture was grand and chaste. In the pillars of the tombs of Beni Hassan may be seen the elements of the Greek Doric style.

THE SHEPHERD KINGS, ABOUT 2100 B. C.

Soon after the period of the Twelfth Dynasty the power of Egypt greatly declined, and the kingdom even seems to have been broken up into many smaller states. Wandering shepherd tribes from Syria, in Asia, took the opportunity to invade the country and, taking possession of the fine pasture

lands of the Delta, gradually established their power over the whole of Egypt. These "Tartars of the South," as they may have been called, were violent and barbarous, and at first destroyed or mutilated the monuments of the conquered Egyptians. But gradually they were changed by the civilization they found existing around them, and in time they adopted the manners, customs, and culture of the Egyptians, when they seem to have set themselves to the work of restoring the monuments they had broken, and of erecting new structures.

It was probably at this time that Joseph was sold into Egypt, and that Jacob with his other sons came to live in the country.

At last, after the intruders had ruled Egypt four hundred years—some say two hundred—they were driven back to Asia by the Theban kings, who had retreated into Ethiopia. The rule of the Shepherd kings makes what is known as the Middle Empire.

THE NEW EMPIRE, 1650—527 B. C.

The Theban who led the revolt against the Shepherd kings was Amosis, who now becomes the first of the restored Theban kings and the founder of the New Empire. His dynasty, the Eighteenth, was probably one of the greatest race of rulers that ever reigned upon the earth. To it belonged Thothmes III and Amunoph III.

THOTHMES III, 1600 B. C.

Thothmes, remarkable to say, extended the empire hundreds of miles into Asia, until it reached the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. He is "the Alexander of Egyptian history." But not only was he a mighty conqueror, he was also a magnificent builder. There was scarcely a city in all the land of Egypt in which he did not erect a temple, a palace, or an obelisk. One of his obelisks, formed of a single piece of granite, making one of the largest worked stones in the world, has been transported across the ocean, and now stands a curious relic in the Central Park of New York city. At Thebes is to be seen the most majestic ruin in the world; it is that of the wonderful Temple of Karnak, the greater part of which was built by Thothmes, although for five hundred years after his time six succeeding kings continued to add to it.

AMUNOPH III, 1550 B. C.

Amunoph rivaled Thothmes both in his wars and in his buildings. It is supposed that he erected the celebrated Vocal Memnon.

THE NINETEENTH DYNASTY, ABOUT 1400—1280 B. C.

The Nineteenth Dynasty rivaled the Eighteenth in greatness. The second king belonging to it was Seti I. He erected in the Temple of Karnak the world-renowned "Hall of Columns," perhaps the most impressive edifice ever

reared by man. He also began a canal to connect the Red Sea with the Nile. Among his conquests, that of the Hittites, a great people in Asia, was most remarkable.

RAMESSES II, 1370-1320 B. C.

Rameses finished the canal begun by his father, Seti. He was as great a conqueror as Thothmes III, his wars being, principally, directed against the Hittites, a powerful people who inhabited the valley of the Euphrates; but he evidently failed to subdue them, for we find, in the end, that he makes a treaty with them and marries the daughter of the Hittite king.

The descendants of Jacob, who had come to Egypt several hundred years before, in the time of the Shepherd Kings, had now so increased in numbers that they formed a great people. Rameses makes them into slaves and fearfully oppresses them, so that under the reign of his son Menephtha, about 1300 B. C., they leave Egypt and are led by Moses, after forty years of wandering, to Palestine. This departure of the Israelites from Egypt is known as the Exodus, the story of which is the most wonderful in all history.

The most interesting recent discovery in Egypt is that of the finding of the royal mummies of Seti and Rameses. They are now in the Gizeh Museum, the faces of both being so well preserved that "were their subjects to return to earth to-day they could not fail to recognize their old sovereigns." Photographs of them have been made, and are to be seen in all parts of the civilized world; so that, strange as it may seem, we can now look on the pictured face of the man who, over three thousand years ago, oppressed the Hebrews, the Pharaoh whose daughter drew the infant Moses from among the rushes of the Nile.

PSAMMETICUS I, 666-612 B. C.

We pass without comment a period of decline, lasting through six hundred years, when, in the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, we find Psammeticus King of Egypt; the country having been, during the latter part of this decline, subject by turns to Ethiopia and Assyria.

Up to this time the Egyptians had not allowed foreigners to enter or trade in the Nile valley. It had been the custom either to put to death or to reduce to slavery strangers who ventured into the country. But Psammeticus threw open his kingdom to the commerce and influences of the world, greatly to the scandal of his subjects. His capital, Sais in the Delta, was full of Greek citizens, and Greek soldiers were employed in his armies. This liberal policy resulted in great advantage to foreign nations, not only in a commercial way, but in imparting to them the learning and culture of the Egyptians. Greece was especially benefited in this way. But it brought heavy misfortune on Egypt. Displeased with the position assigned the Greek soldiers in the army, two hundred thousand of the Egyptian soldiery emigrated in a body to Ethiopia, whence no inducement that Psammeticus was able to offer could persuade them to return.

PHARAOH NECHO, 612-596 B. C.

The son of Psammeticus was Pharaoh Necho, who followed the liberal policy of his father. He attempted to reopen the old Red Sea canal, dug by Seti and Rameses, intending to make it both much wider and deeper, so that it would float his largest ships. But the work was very unhealthful, and after losing from sickness one hundred and twenty thousand men who had been employed upon the work, he was forced to abandon it.

THE LAST OF THE PHARAOKS.

Amasis, whose dates are 571-527 B. C., was the last great Pharaoh. Egypt under him enjoyed a period of unusual prosperity. Diodorus says that the valley held, at this time, eighteen thousand cities.

In 340 B. C. the Persians, under Artaxerxes III, made their final conquest of the country, and from that time to our own day no native prince has sat upon the throne of the Pharaohs. Long before this the Prophet Ezekiel, foretelling the destruction of Egypt, as recorded in the Bible, had declared: "There shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt." The prophecy was literally fulfilled.

When Alexander invaded the East, in 333 B. C., Egypt willingly submitted to him. From Alexander's time to 30 B. C., when it became a part of the Roman Empire, Egypt was governed by the Ptolemies, a line of princes of Macedonian origin, descended from one of Alexander's generals, Ptolemy, who obtained control of the country on the death of Alexander, the last of the Ptolemies being the notorious queen, Cleopatra.

IV.

CHALDEAN HISTORY.

We now come to the history of the nations who lived in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates.

The lower part of the valley, like the Nile Delta, was formed by the sediment deposited by the rivers. It is therefore perfectly level, without stone, and inexhaustibly fertile. The climate, however, like that of Egypt, is almost rainless, and water can only be supplied to the soil by irrigation. Anciently the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates were distributed to every part by a stupendous system of canals and ditches, which at the present day, in a sand-choked and ruined condition, spread like a perfect network over the face of the country. The most of this region is now barren for want of water. It needs only the rebuilding of its waterways to restore it to its old time fertility.

THE CHALDEANS.

The first nation to rise and flourish in this lower part of the valley, the Shinar of the Bible, was that of the Chaldeans. Their first ancestors, the Accadians, are supposed to have settled there as early as 4000 B. C., which may have been about the time of Menes in Egypt. They were a Turanian people, fairly well civilized, who possessed the art of hieroglyphical writing. This writing was done upon clay tablets, which formed their books.

After the Accadians had been some time in the valley a much less cultured Semitic people invaded their territory and settled among them. From this mingling came the Chaldeans.

SARGON I, 3800 B. C.

Just as Menes was the founder of the Egyptian monarchy, so Sargon was the first great King of the Chaldeans. His story, obtained from an old Chaldean tablet, is very much like that of Moses in after times. The inscription tells that his mother placed him when an infant in an ark of bulrushes covered with bitumen, and left him to float down the Euphrates. A kind-hearted water-carrier found him, however, and reared him as his own son. He built up a powerful state and extended his dominion far westward to the Mediterranean. But it is chiefly for his learning and as a patron of literature that we honor him to-day. The original Accadian language of the country

was ceasing to be used. Sargon therefore translated all the writings of the Accadians into the language then in use—the Semitic—and placed the clay tablets thus made in great libraries which he established or enlarged. These were the oldest and most valuable libraries of the ancient world; formed, we must remember, 5700 years ago.

UREA, 2800 B. C.

Passing by a whole thousand years, with all its history, we find, in 2800 B. C., a mighty king, Urea, by name, reigning over Chaldea. His capital city was Ur, where Abraham, eight hundred years afterward, was born. Urea is noted particularly for the many and wonderful tower temples he built. From the prodigious size and number of his works, we may infer that he either oppressed his people, compelling them to labor as did the Pyramid Kings of Egypt, or that, as a conqueror, he set to the task of building the captives of his numerous wars.

ELAMITE DYNASTY, BEGAN 2286 B. C.

About five hundred years after Urea, the kings of Elim, a country just east of Chaldea conquered it and held it in subjection for two or three centuries. When the conquest took place all the statues of the Chaldean gods were carried away from the tower temples by the conquerors to Elim, where they were found by an Assyrian king more than sixteen hundred years afterward.

CHEDORLAOMER, 2000 B. C.

Chedorlaomer was the most remarkable man among the kings of the Elamite dynasty. From the Bible we learn that he lived at the same time with Abraham. Chedorlaomer was the forerunner of Oriental conquerors. His idea was to build up an empire, extending from the hills of Persia to the Mediterranean sea. In this he partly succeeded. In one of his expeditions to the west he carried off Lot, the nephew of Abraham, who was then living in the fertile and beautiful valley of the Jordan. Abraham, who was only a few miles off pasturing his herds on the hills of Palestine, as soon as he heard of the capture started in pursuit, entirely defeated the mighty Chedorlaomer, and triumphantly brought back Lot, with all his possessions.

OVERTHROW OF THE CHALDEAN EMPIRE, 1300 B. C.

It was several centuries after this, when, after having existed for over two thousand years, the Chaldean empire was, in 1300 B. C., overthrown by Tiglath-nin, leader of the Assyrians, who had for a long time been slowly growing up in the north. From this time, Chaldea was a dependency of Assyria.

V.

THE ASSYRIAN MONARCHY.

Rising on the ruins of the Chaldean, the Assyrian monarchy was the second to rise in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley; having, however, the seat of its power in the north rather than in the south.

TIGLATH-PILESER I, 1130-1110 B. C.

The first Assyrian king of note lived about two centuries after the conquest of Chaldea by Tiglath-nin. He was Tiglath-Pileser I, who extended his conquests as far west as to the Mediterranean; and constructed, as a builder, mighty temples to his gods. His history has been revealed in the discovery of his own inscriptions.

TIGLATH PILESER II, 745-727 B. C.

Omitting again the story of many centuries, during which there lived mighty kings with long queer names, who cruelly conquered vast territories and built magnificent and beautiful cities, we find Tiglath-Pileser II reigning, he being the founder of a new dynasty. What renders the reign of this king a landmark, not only in Assyrian, but, we may almost say, in universal history, is the fact that he was not a mere conqueror like his predecessors, but a political organizer of great capacity. Up to this time conquered states and cities were made tributary but allowed to keep their native princes or kings, who, of course, were apt to revolt whenever opportunity presented itself. He, however, introduced the plan of placing, as governors over conquered states, men of his own choosing, on whom he could depend to keep the provinces in subjection. The modern "spoils system" in politics is really an adaptation of Pileser's scheme of government.

SARGON, 722-705 B. C.

Soon after Tiglath-Pileser II came Sargon, who, in one of his conquests, carried the Ten Tribes of Israel captive from Palestine to beyond the Tigris. Here the larger part of the captives were distributed among the cities of Media, and probably became, for the most part, merged with the population of that province.

SENNACHERIB, 705-681 B. C.

Sennacherib was the most renowned of all the Assyrian monarchs. He it was who made an expedition against King Hezekiah of Jerusalem, the account of which is very graphically told in the Bible. While Sennacherib was boastfully besieging Jerusalem, the king of Egypt marched to aid Hezekiah. This caused Sennacherib to draw off his forces to meet the new enemy; but, when near the frontiers of Egypt, the Assyrian host, according to the Bible account, was smitten by "the angel of the Lord" and a hundred and eighty-five thousand of Sennacherib's army were found dead in a single night. This obliged the proud monarch to return without glory, with the remnant of his force, to his capital, Nineveh, where, after some years devoted to the internal improvement of his kingdom, he was finally assassinated by his two elder sons.

ESARHADDON I, 680-668.

Esarhaddon, the youngest son of Sennacherib, drove the parricides out of the country and became the successor of his father. He was a great builder and a great warrior. He even penetrated Central Arabia, capturing its desert-guarded cities; a feat, probably, never accomplished by any other conqueror. He advanced, at another time, into Egypt to the very gates of Thebes. He was succeeded by his son Asshur-bani-pal.

ASSHUR-BANI-PAL, 668-626 B. C.

Asshur-bani-pal was a magnificent patron of art and literature. Under his inspiration a great literary enthusiasm sprung up at Nineveh, and within the walls of his palace in that city was collected the largest and most important of Assyrian libraries. A large portion of this library, amounting to perhaps ten thousand clay tablets, has been unearthed.

This king was also a fierce warrior. All the scenes of his sieges and battles he had sculptured on the walls of his palace at Nineveh. These pictured panels are now in the British Museum. They form a perfect Iliad in stone.

DESTRUCTION OF ASSYRIAN EMPIRE, 606 B. C.

Soon after the death of Asshur-bani-pal the Babylonians revolted, and, with the Medes, overthrew the Assyrian Empire, after it had existed for seven hundred years. The glorious city, Nineveh, was destroyed, and only two hundred years afterward it was a crumbling mass of ruins of which the very name had been forgotten. The Babylonian Empire now came to the front.

VI.

GREEK HISTORY.

Draw a map of Greece. To be done with particular care and accuracy, placing in it each item of topography found in the following table.

THE LAND.

The whole of ancient Greece was not quite the size of Maine and New Hampshire taken together. It lay between 36° and 40° north latitude. Athens lies directly east of the most southern point of Maryland.

Northern Greece included the states of—	{	Thes'-saly, E-pī'-rus (about the size of New Hampshire).	
	{	A-car-nā'-nia, E-tō'-lia, Phō'-cis, Dō'-ris, Bē'-o-tia, At'-tica, Lō'-cris.	
Central Greece included the states of—	{	Ar-cā'-dia, A-chā'-i-a, Ar'-go-lis Mes-sē'-nia (about the size of Massachusetts), La-cō'-nia, Siey-ō'-ni-a (sish-i-ō'-nia) Co-rin'-thi-a, E'-lis.	
Southern Greece, known as the Peloponnesus and called the "Citadel of Hellas," included the states of—	{		Modern name: Mo- rea, which means "mulberry leaf." It is also called the "Switzerland of Greece."

MOUNTAINS.

Cam-bū'-ni-an Range (northern mountain wall);
 Pin'-dus Range (Backbone of Greece);
 Mt. Os'-sa, } Giant piled;
 Mt. Pē'-li-on, }
 (E'-ta Range (second mountain wall);
 Mt. Par-nas'-sus, } Haunts of the muses;
 Mt. Hel'-i-con, }
 Mt. Ci-thæ'-ron;
 Mt. Pen-tel'-i-cus (marble);
 Mt. Hy-met'-tus (honey);
 Mountains of Ar-cā'-di-a;
 Ta-yg'-e-tus Mountains (ta-ig-e-tus);
 Mt. O-lym'-pus.

ISLANDS.

Eu-boë'-a. <i>Crete.</i>	<i>Spor'-a-des Islands.</i> Pat'-mos.	<i>Thracian Islands.</i> Sam-o-thrā'-ce, Lem'-nos, Im'-bros, Thā'-sos.
<i>Cyc'-la-des Islands.</i> Dē'-los, Mē'-los, Nax'-os, Pā'-ros.	<i>Asia Minor Islands.</i> Rhodes, Sā'-mos, Chī'-os, Les'-bos, or Mit-y-lē'-ne.	<i>Ionian Islands.</i> Cor-cy'-ra, Ith'-a-ca, Ceph-al-lē'-ni-a, Cy-thē'-ra.
<i>Thessalian Islands.</i>		

RIVERS.

Ache-lō'-us, Pē'-neus, Sper-chī'-us, Ce-phis'-sus Major, Ce-phis'-sus Minor.	A-sō'-pus, I-lis'-sus, Al'-pheus, Eu-rō'-tas.
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LAKES.

Co-pā'-is (catabothras), Stym-phā'-lus (stymphalades).

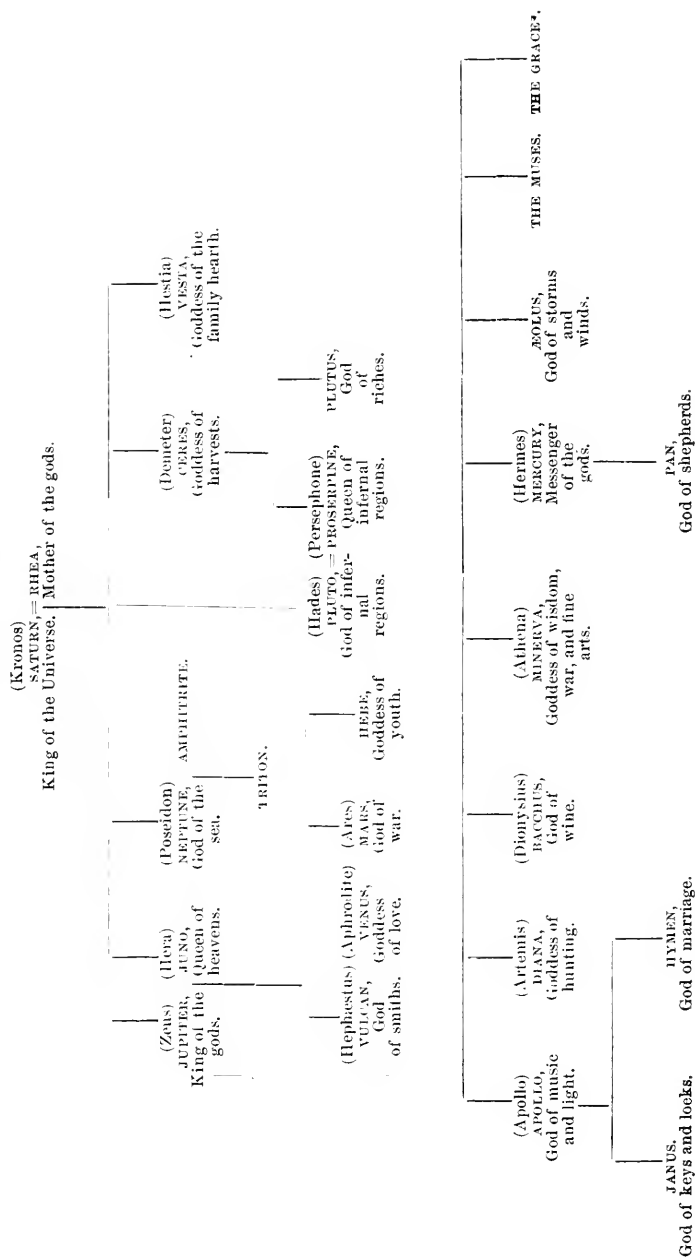
CITIES.

Athens, Thebes, Del'-phi (an oracle), Do-dō'-na (an oracle), Ar'-gos, Cor'-inth,	Spar'-ta, O-lym'-pia, Troy, Eph'-esus, Mi-lē'-tus, Hal-i-car-nas'-sus, Rhodes.
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FAMOUS BATTLEFIELDS.

Ther-mop'-y-læ, 480 B. C., Mar'-a-thon, 490 B. C., Sal'-a-mis, 480 B. C., Chær-o-nē'-a, 338 B. C., Pla-tē'-a, 479 B. C.	Leuc'-tra, 371 B. C., Man'-ti-ne-a, 362 B. C., Myc'-a-le, 479 B. C., Æ'-gos Pot'-a-mi, 406 B. C.,
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BRIEF OUTLINE OF MYTHOLOGY.



ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, PAINTING.

GREEK ARTISTS.

Painters.

Po-lyg'-no-tus, p. 303,
 Zeux'-is, p. 302,
 Par-rhā'-si-us, p. 302,
 A-pel'-les, p. 303.

Sculptors.

Phid'-i-as, p. 296,
 Poly-clē'-tus, p. 298,
 Prax-it'-e-les, p. 298,
 Ly-sip'-pus, p. 300.
 Chā'-res, p. 300.

GREEK LITERATURE.

EARLY POETS.

Hō'-mer, p. 306,
 Hē'-si-od, p. 309,
 Pin'-dar, p. 309.

DRAMATISTS.

Tragic Poets.

Æs-chy'-lus, p. 314,
 Soph'-o-cles, p. 314,
 Eu-rip'-i-des, p. 314.

Comic Poet.

Ar-is-toph'-au-es, p. 317.

HISTORIANS.

He-rod'-o-tus, p. 318,
 Thu-cyd'-i-des, p. 320,
 Xen'-o-phon, p. 321.

ORATORS.

The-mis'-to-cles, p. 322,
 Per'-i-cles, p. 322,
 Æs'-chi-nes, p. 324.

LATER WRITERS.

Po-lyb'-i-us, p. 325,
 Di-o-do'-rus, p. 326,
 Plu'-tarch, p. 326.
 Septuagint Version made, p. 325,

GREEK PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE.

PHILOSOPHERS.

Py-thag'-oras, p. 329,
 A-nax-ag'-oras, p. 330,
 The Soph'-ists, p. 331,
 Soc'-ra-tes p. 332,
 Plā'-to, p. 334,
 Ar-is-tot'-le, p. 325,
 Zē'-no, p. 337,
 Ep-i-cū'-rus, p. 339,
 Pyr'-rho, p. 339.

SCIENTISTS.

Stra'-bo, p. 344,
 Pau-sā'-ni-as, p. 344,
 Hip-poc'-ra-tes, p. 344.

PERSONAGES WHO LIVED BEFORE THE TIME OF THE
SUPREMACIES.

Hō'-mer (Epic Poet), flourished middle of 9th or 10th century B. C., p. 306.

Iliad, Odyssey.

Hē'-siod (Epic Poet), 800 B. C., p. 309.

Works and Days, Theogony.

580 B. C. Py-thag'-or-as (Philosopher), 500 B. C., p. 329.

"The earth is a sphere and revolves around a center."

522 B. C. Pin'-dar (Greatest Lyric Poet), 443, p. 309.

Greek Supremacies

ATHENIAN SUPREMACY.

SPARTAN SUPREMACY.

478 47 yrs. 431.

Coronea. 447.

459 Pericles. 431.
Ruled 28 yrs.

475 Polygnotus. 455. P. 302.
(Painter).

488.....Phidias (Sculptor). 432. P. 296.
Parthenon Sculptures.

452 Polyclethus
(Sculptor).
"The Rule."

325.....Eschylus..... 456. P. 314.
(Tragic Poet).
Prometheus Bound. Persæ.

495.....Sophocles (Tragic Poet)..... 405. P. 315.
Edipus. Antigone.

485 Euripides (Tragic Poet). 406. P. 316.

484 Herodotus (Father of History). 402 P. 318.

471 Thucydides. (History of Peloponnesian War.) 400. P. 320.

445..... Xenophon (Historian). P. 321.
Retreat of Ten Thousand.

499 Anaxagoras (Philosopher). 427. P. 330
"Reason rules the world."

469.....Socrates (Philosopher)..... 399. P. 332.

429..... Plato

About 460 Hippocrates (Physician). P. 344.
"Father of Medicine."

404 33 yrs.

431 Peloponnesian War. 404.
Ezopotani. 405.

Zeuxis (Painter). About 400. P. 302.
Grapes.

412. P. 298.

Parrhasius (Painter). About 400. P. 302.
Curtain.

444.....Aristophanes (Comic Poet)..... 380.
Clouds. Knights. Birds. Wasps.

Biographical Outline.

THEBAN SUPREMACY.			PERIOD OF WORN-OUT STATES.		MACEDONIAN SUPREMACY.		
371	9 yrs.	362.	362.	24 yrs.	338.	338 Philip. 336.	Alexander. 323.
tra. 371.	█	Mantineea. 362.		█	Chaeronea 338.	2 yrs.	13 yrs.
Praxiteles (Sculptor).....							
Venus de Medici.							
came to Athens about 375. P. 298.							
			Lysippus. P. 300				
			Portrait Sculptor to Alexander.				
			Demosthenes (Orator). P. 322.....322				
			Phillipics.				
			Eschines (Orator). P. 324.....				
			Diogenes (Cynic). P. 338.....324.				
			Tub.				
			362.....Zeno (Stoic). P. 337.....264.				
			"Be virtuous because you ought to be."				
			342.....Epicurus. P. 339.....270.				
			"Be virtuous because it will make you happy."				
			360.....Pyrrho (Skeptic). P. 339.....270.				
			"The Greek Thomas."				
		355.				
er). P. 332.....		348.				
.....			Aristotle (Philosopher). P. 335.....322.				
			Teacher of Alexander.				

PERSONAGES WHO LIVED AFTER THE TIME OF THE
SUPREMACIES.

Eu'-clid (Geometrician), about 300 B. C., p. 342.

"*There is no royal road to Geometry.*"

287 B. C. Ar-chi'-me-des (Mathematician), 212 B. C., p. 340.

"*Eureka.*"

Cha'-res (Sculptor), about 280 B. C., p. 300.

"*Colossus of Rhodes.*"

203 B. C. Po-lyb'-i-us (Historian), 121 B. C., p. 325.

"*History of Roman Conquests.*"

Di-o-dō'-rus (Historian), about the time of the birth of Christ,
p. 326.

"*General History of the World.*"

66 B. C. Strā'-bo (Geographer), 24 A. D., p. 344.

Plu'-tarch (Biographer), born 40 A. D., p. 326.

Plutarch's "Lives."

Pau-sā'-nius (Traveller), 2d century A. D., p. 344.

"*Tour of Greece.*"

EGYPT.	CHALDEA.	ASSYRIA.
<i>Old Empire.</i>		
Menes.....(date doubtful)	Semites enter..... 4000	
	Sargon..... 3800	
	Urea..... 2800	
Pyræmid Kings, 4th Dynasty..... 2700		
Twelfth Dynasty 2300		
<i>Middle Empire.</i>		
Shepherd Kings, 17th Dynasty..... 2100	Elamite Dynasty began..... 2286	
 1650	Chedorlaomer..... 2000	
<i>New Empire.</i>		
Amosis, 18th Dynasty..... 1650		
Thothmes III..... 1600		
Amunoph III..... 1550		
Seti I, 19th Dynasty..... 1398		
Rameses II..... 1370		
Menephthah..... 1320		
	Overthrown..... 1300	<i>Old Empire.</i>
		Tiglath Nimn..... 1300
		Tiglath Pileser I..... 1130-1110
		<i>New Empire.</i>
		Tiglath Pileser II..... 745-727
		Sargon..... 722-705
		Sennacherib..... 705-681
		Esraraddon I..... 680-668
		Assur-bani-pal..... 668-626
		Saracus, overthrown..... 606
Psammeticus, 26th Dynasty... 666-612		
Pharaoh Necho..... 612		
596		
Amasis..... 571-527		
<i>Latter History.</i>		
Dependency of Persia, 27th Dynasty 527		
404		
Native princes restored, 28th-30th Dynasties..... 404		
340		
Final Persian Conquest, 31st Dynasty 340		
Alexander conquers Egypt..... 332		
Ptolemies begin to reign... 323		
Ptolemy Philadelphus..... 285		
(Manetho, Historian)..... 247		
Conquest of Country by Romans and death of Cleopatra..... 30		

TOPICAL REVIEW PARALLEL.

BABYLONIA.	HEBREWS.	PHENICIA.	LYDIA.	PER
				Ar
	Abraham..... 2000 Isaac, Jacob, Joseph.			
		Phoenicians navigate Mediterranean..... 1500		
	Exodus..... 1370 Judges..... 1300-1095 Saul, David, Solomon. 1095- 975	Sidon destroyed..... 1050		
	Ten tribes carried captive..... 722			
Nezzar..... 625-604				
nezzar... 604-561 us and } azzar, } 555-538	Judah carried captive..... 586	Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre....	Cresus..... 554-540	Cyrus... Cambyses... Pseudo Sme Darius I....
				Nerxes ... Artaxerxes Artaxerxes Artaxerxes
		Alexander destroys Tyre. 332		Darius III.

..... begin to emigrate..... 3000

..... First Greeks probably arrive..... 2000

..... Trojan war..... 1194-1184
..... Dorian invasion began..... 1104
..... First Archons in Athens..... 1050

..... Messenian wars..... 750
..... Draco..... 650
..... 620

..... Cylon, 612. Solon..... 594
..... Pisistratus..... 560-527

..... Hippias driven out..... 510
..... Cleisthenes..... 509

..... 1st Persian expedition..... 492
..... 2d Persian expedition..... 490
..... 2d Persian expedition..... 480-479
..... Athenian supremacy..... 477-431
..... Peloponnesian War..... 431-404
..... Spartan supremacy..... 404
..... Retreat of ten thousand..... 371

..... Theban supremacy..... 371-363

..... Philip conquers Greece..... 338
..... Alexander..... 336
..... 323

Rome founded..... 753
Romulus.
Numa Pompilius.
Tullus Hostilius.

Ancus Marcius.
Lucius Tarquinius..... 616

Servius Tullius.
Lucius Tarquinius.

Republic formed..... 509
Plebeians first have tribunes..... 494
Triple Alliance..... 493

Decemviri..... 451
Siege of Veii..... 406-396

Gauls take Rome..... 390

Licinian Laws..... 367

Publilian Law..... 339
End of Latin War..... 338

End of last Samnite War..... 290
Hortensian Law..... 286
War with Pyrrhus..... 281-275

First Punic War..... 264-241
Second Punic War..... 218-201
Second Macedonian War }
War with Antiochus. } 200-168
Third Macedonian War. }
Wars in the West. }
Macedonia made a Roman province. }
Corinth destroyed. } 146
Carthage destroyed. }

Reforms of the Gracchi 133-121
War with Jugurtha.—Marius, Sulla..... 112-106
Invasion of German tribes. Repulsed by Marius. 105-101
Social War..... 90- 89
First civil War, between Marius and Sulla..... 88- 82
Pompey against the pirates and in the east..... 67- 61

First triumvirate { Cesar, }
{ Pompey, } 60
{ Crassus. }

Cesar's proconsulship in Gaul..... 58- 49
Second civil War, between Pompey and Cesar... 49- 45
Cesar made imperator..... 45
Cesar's assassination..... 44

Second triumvirate { Octavian, }
{ Antony, } 43
{ Lepidus. }

The Monarchy, 250 years.

Early Republic, 150 years.

Italian wars, 90 years.

Period of Foreign Conquest, 120 years.

Period of Civil Disensions, 120 years.

CONTINUATION OF TOPICAL REVIEW FOR ROMAN HISTORY.

EARLY EMPIRE.

(220 years.)

- 27 B. C.—14 A. D. Augustus (Octavian), emperor.—Virgil, Horace, Ovid,
Livy (Golden Age).
- 4 B. C. Christ born.— Diodorus. Strabo died 24 A. D.
- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| A. D.
14-96. | { | Tiberius.
Caligula.
Claudius. Conquest of Britain.
Nero. Persecution of Christians.—Seneca, Lucan, Plutarch.
Vespasian. Destruction of Jerusalem, 70 A. D.
Titus. Pompeii and Herculaneum overwhelmed, 79 A. D.—Pliny.
Domitian. |
| 98-193. | { | Nerva.
Trajan. Tacitus, Younger Pliny, Quintilian, Juvenal (Silver Age.)
Hadrian.
Antoninus Pius.— Pausanias.
Marcus Aurelius. Pestilence, 166 A. D. Persecution of Christians.
Commodus. |

PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

(85 years.)

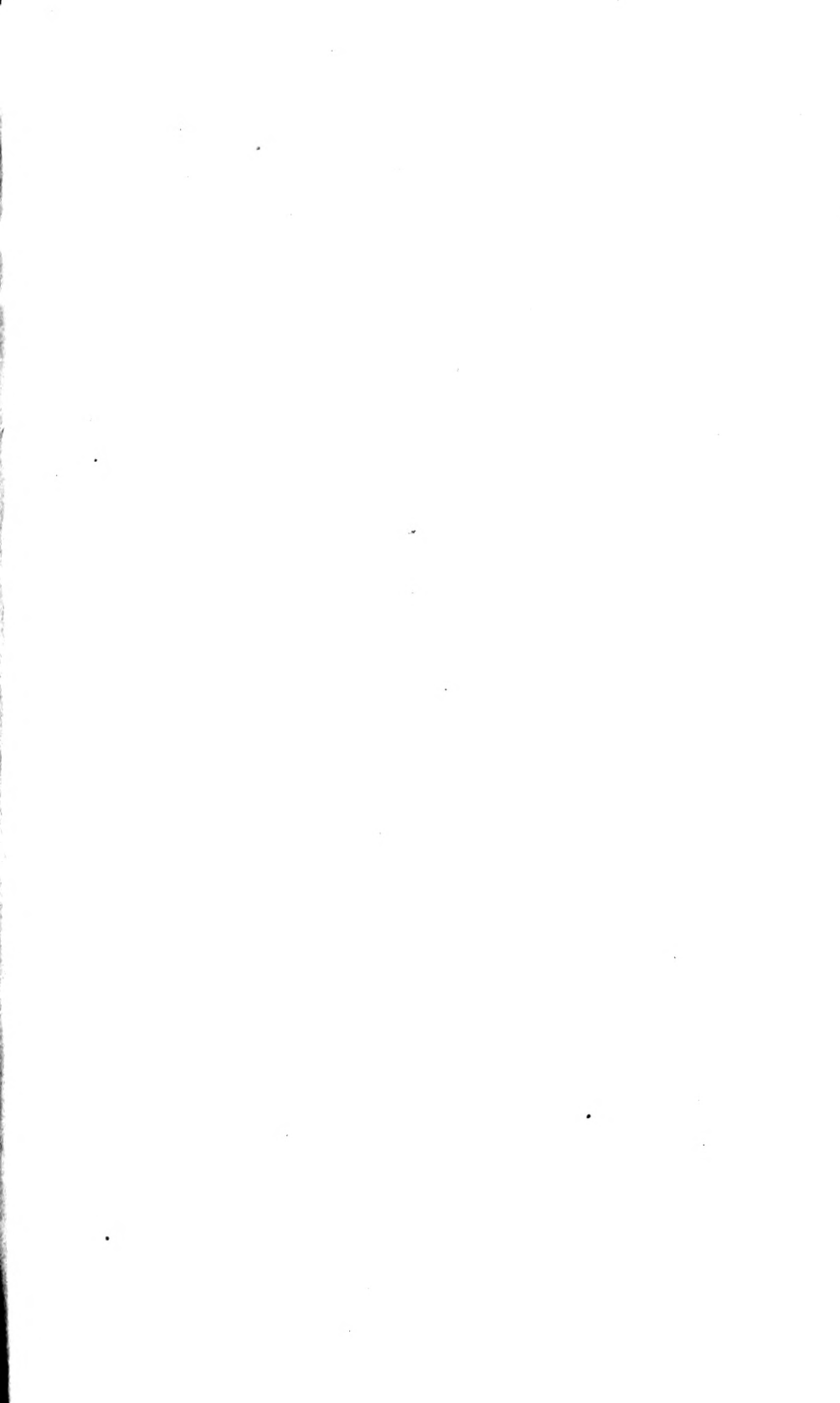
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| A. D.
193-235. | { | Septimius Severus.
Caracalla. Edict of citizenship.
Alexander Severus. |
|-------------------|---|--|
- Twenty-three different emperors follow, among whom are Valerian and
- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 270-275. | { | Aurelian.— Zenobia, queen of Palmyra.
The emperors of this period have been called the "Barrack Emperors." |
|----------|---|---|

LATTER EMPIRE.

(190 years.)

- Where, during this period, two emperors rule jointly they have been called "Partnership Emperors."
- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 384-305. | { | Diocletian and Maximian.
Several others until 314 A. D. |
| 314-323. | { | Constantine and Licinius. |
| 323-337. | { | Constantine sole emperor. Adopts Christianity. Makes Constantinople his capital. Council of Nicea, 325 A. D. |
| 337-395. | { | Constantius.
Julian.
Valentinian I and Valens.
Gratian and Theodosius.—Goths cross the Danube, 376.
Theodosius, sole emperor, 392 A. D.—395 A. D. |

- Division of the empire under :
- 95-408. Arcadius in the east ; Rufinus, prime adviser ;
 395-423. Honorius in the west ; Stilicho, prime adviser.
 Alaric's first invasion, 402 A. D.
 Vandals invade Gaul, 406 A. D.
 Alaric's second invasion, 408 A. D.
- 423-455. Valentinian III. Aetius, prime adviser.—Boniface.
 Vandals cross from Spain to Africa, 429 A. D.
 Angles and Saxons begin to invade Britain, 449 A. D.
 Invasion of Gaul by Attila. Defeated by Aetius, 451 A. D.
 Death of Attila, 453 A. D.
 Occupation and plunder of Rome by Geiseric, the Vandal, from
 Africa, 455 A. D.
 Vandal empire in the western Mediterranean, 455-477 A. D.
 Count Ricimer in Rome, 455-472 A. D.
476. Romulus Augustulus, last Roman emperor.
 476. Empire of the west broken up.



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